COMMUNICATIONS.

The Colored Vote in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era: The object aim, and progress of the colored people of the several States is what doubtless most interests you and excites within you the deepest solicitude. The subject-matter of this communication I have selected because of its importance; and should I in the discussion of the subject differ with you in some points, as I know I will, it is not because I hold less respect for your opinion, but because I have never allowed any one to think for me since I have been caple of thinking for myself. When this point is presented, and which comes directly in contact with your expressed views, if you can, with your very great ability, reconcile it, I shall be more than glad.

The colored vote of the State of New Jersey is no small item. It holds the balance of power; and it is owing to that vote that the State has been delivered from the thraldom of Democracy. The last election, through the colored vote, gave the State a Republican Legislature, per consequence a United States Senator, and also three members of Congress ; and if the Republican party expects to continue in power in this State, it must be by and through this vote.

By actual count they number near seven thousand votes; and by a comparison of the votes given at the last gubernatorial election. you find that the colored vote over-balances by over three thousand the vote given for Governor Randolph, the Democratic candidate for Governor last election. The colored vote was nearly solid, but there is some disaffection among a goodly number of the colored voters now, and among them some of the most prominent and intelligent, growing out of the fact that the Republican party of the State, since they have been in power, have not recognized their citizenship by placing one colored citizen in the smallest office, or placing one man on a jury, whether State or United States courts. The rights and privileges of colored men as citizens, by the very party they placed in power, have been ignored, as evidence the press is silent, and the officers, both State and national, refuse to act-these being the expopents of the principles of the party. The party is responsible. The course here defrom a mistaken idea of political expediency, office seeker among themselves, or from sheer meanness, or prejudice and hate existing against the colored man, I know not. It may be that the party in this State is opposed to the colored man holding any position of honor,

Now, unless the party take immediate steps to retrieve their past dereliction of duty, the Republican party will be defeated in the next

Colored men are freemen, and they have the the white man, else they cease to be freemen. The right of suffrage or choice is a freeman's right, constitutionally guaranteed, and a man must be left free to exercise it as suits him best. A man who is devoted to party, regardless of obligations are reciprocal. Besides, my view of moral ethics is that obligations are due only to those who are under no obligations-(e. g., I am under no obligations to a man who steals my purse for returning it.) Who have robbed and withheld the rights of the colored man but the States and General Government What is it that constitutes these governments but these parties? Who helped to make the States and General Government what they are in wealth and power by unpaid toil for two and a half centuries? The colored man. If by any showing any obligations exist, these facts concel them all. Besides, human rights are not given, but natural and inherent; and the colored man has the same right to the free use, exercise, and employment of them as the white man; both are alike obligated to be governed by principle in the use of their rights. As to these rights being taken away again, it is absurd, it is not true in the light of history nor reason; a race once made free can never be re-enslaved. The experiment will not be tried. A word from you is desired. Yours for the right,

WM. E. WALKER.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 4, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era : One of the most harmonious, enthusiastic, and successful conventions ever held in this State was held in Jackson on the 30th ultimo. There were delegates and spectators from every county in the State. The object of the consimply to reorganize for the ensuing campaign, alluded to the fact that, though the conflicts and members of the Legislame were voted for. The constitution gave
the Goremor the power of appointing all the
extended that the conflicts of the control of the contro

NEW NATIONAL ER

VOL. II.—NO. 36.} WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

represented the counties from which the appli- before the National Convention, soon to assem-State, for the last two years, and colored men hold various other positions, which pay handsomely, under the appointment of the Gov-

Alcorn is one of the richest and most in fluential men in the State, and is able to do us a vast amount of good. His object is to build just pride the New NATIONAL ERA, which, alongup the Republican party in this State of such material that will not soon die out. He wants the white people of the South to feel that our party is not their enemy, but their friend. And when he succeeds in winning over any of these men, they not only come themselves, but use their influence in bringing their friends with them. This is the key of success in North Carolina, where the white element have over fifty thousand majority, I think, exclusive of Northern men. And it may be the only true policy of making the Republican party stand upon terra firma in the South.

A large majority of the delegates to the convention were colored men, so we may take it for granted that they are satisfied with the course of the Governor. In the evening of the day of the convention, his excellency was waited upon to address us, and he did so in most excellent style in a three hours' speech. He pledged himself most strongly to the Republican party, and said that he intended remaining with it so long as he lives, and it adheres to its present liberal principles of equal rights for all men before the law. He could not understand why the old Democrats of the South resort to Ku-Kluxism, &c., supposing scribed is a significant fact. Whether it is done that they would eventually gain anything by that Andrew Johnson was in no sense a lawyer, it. Said he: "My Democratic friends, don't but he had been long in politics, and knew how that this thing shall be broken up and stopped? Have you not seen enough to satisfy you of Crittenden, Thomas H. Benton, George Pointhis? Do you wish your States to be placed dexter, Bailie Peyton, Henry A. Wise, Jefferunder the charge of the bayonet again, martial son Davis, Bobert Toombs, and W. H. Roane, law proclaimed, and perhaps your wives and were famous at the bar before entering public daughters taken away from you and incarcer- yer, nor Lewis F. Linn, Colonel Benton's ated in prison? Has not the Government been handsome colleague from Missouri, nor Wilmagnanimons to all of us who took up arms liam M. Gwin, Senator from California, nor against it beyond all precedent? Ah! my countrymen, were we in Mexico, we would have that the legal profession is, after all, the sure been treated as Maximilian was : or, were we same right to cast their vote as they see fit as in France, we would have suffered as the Communists are suffering. Stop your resistance to the Government, and become peaceable and law-abiding citizens."

He said he understood that in a few of the eastern counties the Democrats intend electing principle, is no freeman. It is also claimed their ticket by force if necessary. Well, said that the colored man is under obligations to he, try it if you think best. I intend that this vote for the Republican party for what it has election shall be a fair one, in which every done, because that party gave the colored man citizen shall have the privilege of casting an his rights. Were that so, the State of New untrammeled vote. But, if any of you resort Jersey was not a party to the fifteenth amend- to force to elect your men, I will see to it that ment, and if she had been, the present course those men shall not be allowed to hold the of the party shows she was influenced more offices! All who attended the convention were by a mere matter of policy than from the dic- highly gratified at its success, and the Repubtates of justice and right. Were it otherwise, lican party in Mississippi is in a better condition to-day than in any other Southern State.

Letter from Oberlin, Ohio.

OBERLIN, OHIO, Sept. 7, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era: According to announcement a large number of citizens assembled in Peck's Hall on Saturday, September 2, to discuss the feasibility of day, September 2, to discuss the feasibility of dence. First take a thorough classical educa-erecting a monument to the memory of John tion as a foundation, and build on it a complete to wait upon Mr. G. W. Mitchell, of Howard University, to invite him to address the citizens cedents and authorities, wield a large influence on the subject. Mr. Mitchell accepted the in public bodies. Every man of business coninvitation, and at the appointed hour repaired sults his lawyer more frequently than his physito the meeting. The assemblage being called cian. The youth who varies his collegiate to order, Mr. Gibbs was unanimously elected to the West with rare advantages over those Chairman. Mr. Mitchell was then called for, who are not so equipped. Our Delegates, and was received with great applause. He Senators, and Representatives from the new began his address by showing what a debt of States and Territories, are lawyers almost gratitude we owe to the many national beneits disciples with so many facilities deserves factors who have devoted their lives to the more attention than it has received from cause of freedom and justice, and the eminent scholastic institutions. I do not insist that all propriety of honoring their names and per. our young men should study the law, but where petuating their memory by way of erecting

monuments to them. He told us of the beau-sideration of those who direct the instruction tiful statue of Abraham Lincoln in the rotunda of the people. No citizen is any the worse for of the Capitol; the striking lineaments of the such an acquisition. great statesman beaming on that breathless statue; the tribute of respect paid by a grateful people to the noble deeds of a lamented Professor John M. Langston presided over the President. How much more fitting is it to erect a monument to commemorate the deeds of a man who, when it was a crime even to utter the sentiments of a loyal heart, thrust ally patronized by the professor, because six himself, with a small party of armed men, vention was not to nominate State or any against the gigantic sin of American slavery. other officers, (that will take place in 1873,) but No living man, since the time of Christ, possessed a nobler soul; no one since him has preparatory to an election of county officers in equalled the solid and substantial significance November next, and to decide whether Gov- of this one granitic fact, that in the face of the erner Alcorn's administration should be en- bitterest enemies and the severest persecutions dorsed or not. The party was thoroughly re- he uttered the sentiments and did the deeds of organized; new State Central, Executive, and a truly noble and Christian man, and gave him-Congressional Committees were appointed, and self a living sacrifice to the emancipation of an the Governor strongly and unanimously en- oppressed people. The speaker referred to his dorsed. Doubtless there is scarcely a Gov- pleasant visit to the scenes of that memorable only careful study, but intense determination derstood, and whose position demands closer was incarcerated, and to the field of his death— man, who read a clear and compact treatise on scrutiny and patient investigation, than Gov. the warrior's last battle ground—all replete and preparation of which she exhibited the ernor Alcorn. At the last election, in 1869, with sad and solemn interest. The speaker precision of an expert and the condensation alluded to the fact that, though the conflict of a thinker. I doubt whether the older an

cants came. In several of the counties which ble in Columbia, South Carolina. He hoped border on Alabama he was obliged to appoint that the plan, if inaugurated, be so conducted Democrats, as General Ames did when he was as to exclude those whose sole object would be Provisional Governor, as there were not enough to make a hobby of it to defraud the people Republicans who were able to perform the and fill their own pockets. The audience gave duties of the office. When men from the its undivided attention to this interesting ad-North come South to settle they never go to dress, which was often applanded in the midst Democratic counties; they always seek the of its delivery. It showed a studied effort and strongest Republican counties for both asso. high appreciation of the hero's life. Having ciation and safety, but most likely for office closed his address amid great enthusiasm, the sake. And it is really not according to the stirring old song, "John Brown's body lies Governor that which is due him when he is mouldering in his grave," was struck up; after blamed for appointing Democrats to offices in which the meeting adjourned. We truly hope these counties when there were no others who | that the spirit and feeling which ought to prompt

were qualified to fill them. If elections were the inauguration of this meeting may not be held in these counties in 1869 Democrats would depreciated by any discordant feelings that have been elected in all those in which the may emanate from suspicion and jealousy, but Governor appointed them to offices. But in spite | that the citizens as a unit shall assent with one of this, he appointed colored men to such po- common voice to this appropriate expression sitions as they could fill. Colored men hold of a people's gratitude. How little is it positions under the appointment of the Gov realized in a movement of this kind! What a ernor from Sheriffs down to Constables. A stinging rebuke will be thrust back in the faces colored man-Rev. T. W. Stringer-has been of its conductors, if they fail in the observance treasurer of this county, the richest in the of proper decorum, and in considering the vast importance in building upon firm, upright

The colored students as well as citizens here are alive to the issues of the day, and heartily second the efforts of the New NATIONAL ERA. The students both appreciate and regard with side the New York Independent, Tribune, and up a club and send you.

HALE G. PARKER. Yours truly,

Annecdotes of Public Men.

BY COL. J. W. FORNEY.

[From the Sunday Morning Chronicle.] Very many people are exercised about the growth of monopolies. Do they ever think of the monopoly of government and legislation by the lawyers? I do not repeat a prejudice, but a fact. Take a seat in the gallery of the Senate or the House in Washington, or in any of the State Legislatures, and you will note that the controlling minds, with very few exceptions, are lawyers, All our Presidents were educated at the bar, except Washington, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant. Most persons forget that Andrew Jackson's early life, even beyond his thirtieth year, was given to the law, as United Statet District Attorney for the Territory of Western North Carolina, and as Judge of the Supreme Court of the new State of Tennessee; that James K. Polk was one of the busiest men on his circuit; that Millard Fillmore, (at first a tailor's apprentice,) Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Abraham Lincoln were distinguished lawyers. It is true politicians of the generation after Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, such as Clay, Calhoun, his martyr-colleague, David C. Broderick : secret of successful leadership. I have often been struck with the dogmatism of the attornevs who came into Congress after a prosperous career, and the deference paid to them by those of strongs minds and larger experience. They assert their one nabits while they were advocates or judges. W. Pitt Fessenden of Maine, Jacob Collamer of Vermont. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Thaddeus Stevens and John Hickman of Pennsylvania were signal illustrations. Their opinions were given with an ex cathedra air, and generally ubmitted to. The privileges of lawyers in Congress have often excited complaint. They can practice in the courts, even in cases upon which they may have voted in Congress. Many do not scruple to attend to business in the departments and take fees for their services, but he laymen-the merchants, the physicians, and the manufacturers-cannot, uncensured, follow their example, while holding place in the national councils. What was true in this respect in the past is more true at the present, and will be truer of the future. The law is the royal road to eminence in this country, whatever men may say to the contrary; and it is natural that it should be so, as government, property, and personal rights are vitally dependent upon law ; thus all Americans ought to include something of legal knowledge in their early education. In England every statesman is reared, if not to the bar, at least to a knowledge of jurispruinsight into the common law and of the laws of nations. Such is the British ideal. Ordinary minds, thoroughly conversant with legal pre-

More than a year ago I sat among the tators at the commencement of the Howard University, in the city of Washington, while exercises of a class of colored young men, just completing their legal studies. Some of them had only a year before been unable to read and write, and one bright, black fellow was especimonths before he did not know his alphabet. Nearly all had been slaves. There were oral and written arguments. The manner in which they spoke or read their productions displayed extraordinary talent. I thought I could detect in their flowing cadences and graceful gestures close copies of the old uthern statesman, who in past years lorded it over both parties. There was scarcely an error of grammar or pronunciation. The titles to real estate, divorce, borrowing and lending, promissory notes, &c., proved not

the acquisition of it is so easy and the posses-

sion of it so useful, it certainly deserves con-

Speech of H. H. White It a Meeting of Colored Citizens held at the Baptist Church, Little Rock, Arkansas, Thursday, August 24.

You are aware that the politics of this country are divided between and absorbed in two great parties. This state of things is paricularly essential to the health and perpetuity of a Democratic government. De Tocqueville says one of the dangers of a Democracy is that, unless guarded, it tends towards despo-tism. Agitation is essential to the life and health of a republic, perpetual quiet to a dynasty. If the Alps, piled in still sublimity, be the emblem of despotism, ours is the ever restless ocean, which, girt within the eternal laws of gravitation, is always pure, because never still. Need you be inquired of why you act with the Republican party? Why is any intelligent man of that school of political ethics? The light and spirit of the age in which we live present the fullest and clearest reply to such interrogations. It is both of the nature and spirit of Christian civilization to secure to every human being the fullest liberty secure to every human being the fullest liberty and the broadest possible equality. Judge Taney, more than twenty years ago, said that if the language employed in the Declaration of Independence should be used in a similar instrument to-day, it would be understood to include the whole human family. Such, indeed, are the principles which underlie our national existence; and it is certainly remarkable with what a timid indifference and mandlin centiwhat a timid indifference and maudlin sentimentality white men have always shrunk from a cordial support of the legitmate inferences drawn from these admitted principles.

Born since 1789, they have always taken absolute right and complete equality to mean white men only. But much has been done many other influential papers of the country, graces the reading room. We hope soon to get condition. We have much for which to be thankful, and much more for which to hope. A party that shuts its eye to color in the administration of justice and equality, certainly deserves and draws to its support all intelligent and virtuous minds.

Our bounden duty lies in giving our undivided support to that party which knows no man by his color or condition, but all as citizens of a common country, whose emoluments, duties, obligations, and honors are disposed alike among all. But we are surrounded by many and adverse influences; and our chief danger is the liability of being divided. Guard with a jealous eye the influence brought to bear upon us, and yield only to such as bear onward in a straight and direct line. A tortuous, swerving policy will prove our ruin. It is said the Emperor Nicholas once requested his engineers to build him a railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow. They brought him a paper with the intended road for the iron-horse and his train marked out. What did you make it crooked for? said the emperor. Why, replied the engineers, to reach that city and to take in that community and to include that manufacturing interest. He took the paper and tore it in pieces; on another, marked with his pencil a straight line between the two with his pencil a straight line below look out capitals, and said, "Let everybody look out be our policy; with an eye single to the general good, jealously guarding what we have gained, move forward to greater things in the future a straight line. We are cautioned against those who would lead us astray by diverting our minds from a straight-forward line of duty. 'If any man shall say unto you, Lo! here is Christ, or lo! there; believe it not." There are many whose goodness we will not doubt. but whose ability as leaders and instructors we most seriously question. Let me call your attention to the most ludicrous riddle of the day; it stands at the head of one of our city papers in these words: "Universal amnesty, and honest men for officers." By way analysis let us consider this wonderful slogan, as presenting, first, a prodigy, "Universal am-nesty;" how nicely the word "universal" applies to the political disabilities of a fer individuals of our single country. A splendid We do not say the wounds rebellion made. subjects for all things. Secondly, we have a paradox, "Honest men for office." Certainly this is a thing most devoutly to be wished but who expects it? Whence shall they come? History teaches that most men are all right in private life, but when they come to the throne they change their minds.

Andrew Johnson, I suppose, will never be forgotten. Coleridge tells of a man who always took off his hat with great demonstration. The Arkansas Journal has had its hat off for the last three months, and bids fair now not to Cadet Smith-A Statement from have a covered head again till the close of the campaign of '72. We confess to being reminded of Andrew Johnson's swelling, windy utterances, rounding off with, "I will be your Moses," and feel exceeding strong promptings to suspicion and distrust.

Glittering generalities and spacious phrases division. United we stand and succeed. we cannot close without calling your attention | toward the new cadet." to the avowed purposes of the Democratic Conservative party of the country. The Richmond

Va.) Whig says: The Conservatives of Virginia can carry one-half at least of the colored vote in the State. They have all the appliances—they possess the intelligence and the property-and nothing is wanting but the temper, the condescension, and the industry. It is a reproach to their sagacity and their patriotism, too, if they fail to do what it is so obviously their interest and their duty. If they do not use the colored vote, it will be used by their enemies. Policy and patriotism alike dictate that we should make a strenuou effort to gain the confidence and co-operation of the better portion of the black population. We have the arguments of every sort for success. Let every Conservative go to work and enlist as many colored voters as he can under his standard. The negroes are a proud and aristocratic race, and they would greatly prefer an alliance with white gentlemen to one with white blackguards. Kind and considerate treatment of them by gentlemen will go far to win them. It will be a great good to break up the solid negro vote. It will be good for the blacks and good for the whites, good, of course, for the whole commonwealth.'

We may henceforth congratulate ourselve at the prospect of getting into good company. It certainly shows some signs of progress whe the Democratic representatives in Congress on the 19th day of last April said: "We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the union to spare no efforts to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly the relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution or any of its amendments."

It cannot be supposed that any sensible man is fooled by any of this. We can see the purpose and will not allow ourselves to be divided. While we compliment our friends for the hopeful signs of progress, we remember the senti-ment of Henry Clay—"United we stand, di-vided we fall."

The Five Per Cent. Loan.

Congress, by an act passed in July, in 1870, modified in January, 1871, gave to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to fund \$1,500,000,000 of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, divided into \$500,000,000 at five per cent., \$300,000,000 at four and a half per cent., and \$700,000,000 at four per cent. One-half of one per cent. was allowed for the expenses of the process, and all the new bonds were to be sold at par in gold, or exchanged for an equal amount of six per cent. five-twenty bonds. Acting under this authority, Mr. Boutwell some months since offered the new loan to the market, proposing in the first instance to sell at par i gold, or exchange for five-twenties, \$200,000,000 of five per cents. Of this amount \$70,000,000 were marketed, for the most part to the national banks, in exchange for bonds to the national banks, in exchange for bonds held by the Treasury as the guaranty for their circulation. Recently the Secretary, through the agency of a syndicate or combination of bankers in New York and London, has succeeded in disposing of the remaining \$130,000,000 of the first five per cents., giving \$80,000,000 to the agency in London and \$50,000,000 to that in this country.

The circumstances growing out of the Franco-Prussian War, and the French loan to pay off

of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. Stokelst,

Secretary of the Convention. Prussian War, and the French loan to pay off the indemnity of France to Prussia, placed the foreign money market in a condition unfavorable to the rapid success of Mr. Boutwell's first effort. He doubtless saw the difficulty which confronted him, and even the probability that the immediate result of his first attempt to put the new loan upon the market at par in gold would look like a failure. His Democratic critics and fault-finders in this country, especially the New York World, seized upon the delay in effecting the negotiation as proving Mr. Boutwell to be a financial blunderer, incompetent alike to appreciate the situation and

adjust his action to it. The proper answer to these grumblers Mr. Boutwell now supplies, in the fact that, in making the effort, even under disadvantageous circumstances, he simply discharged his duty; and in the further fact that he has succeeded in funding \$200,000,000 of six per cent. bonds into the same amount of five per cents., thus saving, when the negotiation shall be consummated, \$2,000,000 per year to the Government in its interest account. This the World designates as a failure. We call it a success that the country ought to accept with sincere satisfaction. Mr. Boutwell has already given the legal notice that he will be ready on the 1st of next December to pay off \$100,000,000 of the six per cents. of 1862, naming the bends to be paid in gold or exchanged for an equal amount of the five per cents, and so arranging the method as to produce little if any disturbance in the course of the money market. He also proposes to apply \$20,000,000 of the surplus gold in the Treasury to the further redemption of the bonds according to the terms of an arrangement made with the syndicate.

We may now consider the new loan as fairly inaugurated, and to a very considerable extent popularized, securing the reasonable certainty of further progress in the same direction, either under the law as it now stands, or with some modifications that may be suggested by Mr. Boutwell's experience. As to what measures he has in view for the disposal of his next in- Harmon. informed; yet he is unquestionably maturing his plans, and will in due season make them known. During the past five years we have redeemed nearly \$500,000,000 of the national debt, and greatly strengthened the credit of the Government, as shown by the large decline in the premium on gold. There are no more reliable bonds in the world than those of the United States; and there is no good reason why they should not, and at no distant day, be salable in the European markets at par even at four per cent. We believe that this result will come about in the next two or three years, provided the Presidential election in 1872 does not change the general policy of the Government; and this is one among many rea-sons why the people should indorse what has been done, by the re-election of General Grant,

idea, studying the problem from all the lights of experience, and asking for any additional legislation which circumstances may demand. The country is with you in the idea. The Republican party will sustain you; and, if you live to witness its successful execution by your agency, it will be the brightest jewel in your fiscal history .- N. Y. Independent.

David Clark.

"Smith, the colored cadet at West Point ered experience, is said to be again in trouble of a sort that will alienate much of the sympaare but decoys employed by marplots and dis- thy that has heretofore clung to him. Charges organizers. The unbridled ambition of some have been made against him of tyranny toward men is to rule, and if they cannot lead, they the new colored cadet who entered the academy will destroy. Let such know by our unanimity of action that they cannot find supporters in placed under the charge of Smith, to be exerus. With Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri cised in the manual of arms, and was also asbefore us, we will not be led like lambs to the signed quarters with him. The officers of the slaughter. There is little danger, except in academy have been compelled to reprimand But Smith several times for his harsh treatment

To the Editor of the Courant :

Since the above article appeared in your paper of the 25th ult., I have taken some pains to ascertain the truthfulness of it. I am now prepared to say, on what I deem good authority, that it is a base fabrication. Similar reports, gotten up evidently by cadets who are opposed to the admission of colored cadets into the Military Academy at West Point, have been circulated extensively throughout the country, especially in South Carolina and Tennessee, States that Cadets Smith and Napier came from. No one regrets these false reports more than Cadet Napier, who it is alleged is the subject of this abuse. Since his admission into the Military Academy in June last he and Smith have been bosom companions-not one thing occurring to disturb their fraternal relations. It is true Cadet Smith drills Cadet Napier, but instead of doing it in a tyrannical manner. he (Smith) has been reported several times by senior cadets for not giving his orders in a more commanding tone and manner. This is all the

The source of these false reports is apparent and well understood by those who have been present at the courts-martial of Cadet Smith. At the last one he conducted his own case, examined the wintesses of his accusers, presented his own testimony, and read such an able argument as to astonish the court and

reprimand that Smith has received from the

He entered West Point June, 1870. that time he has suffered almost every abuse that could be heaped upon him but death. Be it said to the shame of officers in our army and others in highest authority that this abuse comes mainly from their sons in that institu-

I had no hand in sending Cadet Smith to versity at Washington for a collegiate education. Now he is there, I propose to stand by him by all the means that God has given me, when he is right, and defend him from his abusers and slanderers. He will stay at West Point. graduates, if it requires twenty-five years to do it, although he would have resigned in thirty days after his admission had I not advised him to the contrary. I desire to test the powers that be, and see if they are in favor of Washington, and cars will probably go through the first of January.

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Call for a Southern States Con-

vention.

held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

exist; and

public convenience.

The following preamble and resolution were

Whereas the peculiar condition of the col-

ored people in the Southern States, growing

out of a combination of local causes, does, in

the judgment of this Convention, demand a

more practical understanding and mutual co-

operation, to the end that a more thorough

union of effort, action, and organization may

State Convention, and by the endorsement of

the distinguished gentlemen whose names are

Convention to meet in the city of Columbia,

South Carolina, on the 18th day of October,

should constitute the ratio of representation.

we suggest that the respective States be repre-

the District of Columbia. The several Con-

respective States shall otherwise provide by

should meet the convention prepared to remain

President Georgia State Convention.
MACON, GA., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call

precipitantly. Most respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,

Alabama-Hon. James T. Rapier.

Delaware-W. Howard Day, Esq.

Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon.

Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq. Kentucky-W. H. Gibson, Esq.,

tenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

kins, Esq.; John H. Butler, Esq.

Missouri-R. W. Stokes, Esq.

of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

lass, Hon. James A. Handy.

Mississippi-Hon. James Lynch, Secretary

North Carolina-Hon, James H. Harris,

South Carolina-Lieutenant Governor A. J.

"Carpet-Baggers."

A correspondent of that orthodox Demo-

cratic paper, the Norfolk Journal, innocently

transformed "Jeemston" into Jamesville.

Jameston, on the Roanoke, will be remem-

pered by ante-bellum acquaintances as a small,

was chiefly remarkable for its beeswax trade.

During the war the Yankee cavalry made a

raid on "Jeemston," and, in consequence of

back straggler, the torch was applied to the

few blackened chimneys marked the place

where the wisdom, beauty, and chivalry of the

district used to meet to swap lies, dip snuff, in-

dulge in rifle whiskey, and the pleasing but

fluctuating game called poker, and an occa-

sional free fight to vary the monotony of

things. The writer went up the Roanoke re-cently by steamer for the first time since 1865,

and when the boat landed at Jamesville (as it

is now called) he could scarcely believe the

evidence of his own senses. There was a rail-

road depot and train of cars, millions of feet

of lumber and a mountain of shingles, steam

mills buzzing, planing mills humming, vessels

loading at the wharf, while on the bluff was a

bright, new, clean town, with well graded

streets, neat gardens, modern cottage houses,

some twenty stores all in full blast, and appar-

ently doing a good business, a new hotel, churches, school-houses, and all the surround-

ings of a prosperous, energetic, cultivated

people, and he said to himself, in the language of the immortal Artemus, "Why is this thus?"

came to the place, bought land, went to work,

nfused their energy into the old business men

of the place who had returned after the war to

their desolate hearths; lands were cleared,

mills erected, the hammer, saw, and axe put in

motion, and very soon a new and more pleasing

town took the place of old "Jeemston," and young Jamesville bids fare to rival Newbern in

ime. The place has more elements of pros-

perity than any other section of country in

Eastern North Carolina. The land back of

Jamesville is high, dry, and fertile; the timber

Soon after the war a few Northern men

light saw no town on "Jeemston Bluff."

tells how a few energetic "carpet-baggers'

Arkansas-Hon. J. T. White.

gressional Districts will elect their own dele-

1871, at 12 o'clock Meridian.

State conventions.

Dupee, Esq.

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an adver sing square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full Advertisements inserted for a less time than three month adopted by the State Convention of Georgia,

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

-Ice held in the mouth will quench thirst in cholera, cholera morbus, and fever.

-Madam Schwartz, the Swedish authoress, says that America is the cradle of the highest ideas—far in advance of other nations.

-Texas will build this year five hundred Whereas we believe a envention of the Southern States would most nappily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement miles of railroad. The State within the last three years has given \$25,000,000 to railroads. of the colored citizens of said States : There-... There are ten thousand colored voters in Pennsylvania, each one of whom will have an Resolved. That we, the members of the Georgia opportunity in October next to revenge himself

State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a upon his old and consistent enemy-the Decall, in the name of the said Convention, for a mocraev. -The demands of the plasterers of New Southern States Convention, to be held at such York for an increase of wages from \$3.50 to time and place as he and those with whom he may advise shall determine best adapted to the \$4 der day, and of a decrease of time of labor

from ten hours per day to eight hours, were generally acquiesced in by the employers, only The above is a true extract from the minutes a few refusing. -The London Times, Monday, in an editorial censuring the importation of foreign work-

men, gives its support, on both moral and sanitary grounds, to the British strikers in their To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Ken-tucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mis-sissippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia: Having been deputed, in pursuance of the movement for a reduction of the term of daily labor to nine hours -The Kansas City Journal of Commerce makes that city one of the most wealthy cities

in the West. It claims that with a population bove resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose sement of the distinguished gentlement of the d -The following is recommended as a cure

subjoined, we do hereby call the above-named for hydrophobia: Horse radish, grated and made into a paste with sweet oil. Give the patient of this as much as he can swallow and keep on his stomach, and apply the same as a As the Convention did not advise as to what poultice to the wound. -The receipts of fruit at San Francisco in

sentatively apportioned the same as they are one day, August 24, were: 18,000 boxes and in the Congress of the United States, to wit: 350 baskets of peaches, 2,000 boxes of plums, one delegate from each Congressional District. 2,200 boxes of Bartlett and 800 cooking pears, 1,700 boxes of apples, 800 boxes grapes, 50 and two from the State at large, and two from boxes figs, and 25 of crab apples. rates, which celeted delegates may meet and

—Queen Victoria's physician says her re-tirement from society and from all public delect two for the State at large, unless the monstrations is in consequence of their professional advice. They say she has nervous troubles, which might easily be converted by Those who may be accredited as delegates, excitement into a dangerous malady.

-Telegraphic communication is now estabin session a week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless lished between Japan and the rest of the world, and thus another important link is addcome before it, and should not be disposed of ed to the chain of electric communication that is to encircle the globe. Messages have been exchanged between London and Yokohama.

-A dispatch from Lockport, N. Y., says: The dispatch yesterday in relation to the inquiry concerning the Erie canal locks is calcuated to mislead. The locks are uninjured. Two gates went out yesterday, and were replaced this morning by new ones. The north Florida-Hon. Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary tier of the locks being in good order there has of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. been no delay in navigation.

seem, is beginning to tremble for its ascendancy in Kentucky. A leading Democratic organ in that State says: "All of us, the very best and soundest of us, can but see the future as we may, doing only what we can. That there Louisiana-Hon, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieus danger, no man doubts. Where the danger lies, we are tolerably sure." Henry Clay's Maryland-Isaac Myers, Esq.; W. M. Persoul would appear to be marching on.

-After the most stupendous and costly struggle ever known in the world's history the debt of the United States only averaged \$59 .-22 per head of the population. In New York, with neither war or an extra demand for means, Hon. George L. Mabson, J T. Schenck, Esq. except that created by the thieves of Tammany, Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Joseph Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State. the debt is \$132.66 for every man, woman and child in the city. The nation has been ruled by Republicans-the city by Democrats. Com-Tennessee-Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred Me- ment is unnecessary.

inney Esq. Nelson Walker, Esq., W. T. -Judge Hawley, of Salt Lake City, has Texas-Hon. Richard Nelson, Hon. J. T. Dallister and Eider Albert P. Rockwood on the charge of concealing from, and refusing to deliver to, the United States Marshal the peni-District of Columbia-Hon. Frederick Dougtentiary convict who was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment on the charge of murder. The arrests were made and the prisoners appeared before the Judge. Their examination will be continued on the 6th instant.

-A new style of shoe has lately come in rogue in Massachusetts. The shoe is made of elm-wood; the sole, divided at the ball, is reunited by a leather hinge so as to give free play to the toes. A small portion of the upper is made of leather. In the fastenings copper dirty, shabby little town on a bluff on the Rorivits are made use of, and all the parts where the wood and leather unite are packed with anoke river, about twenty miles from its mouth. India rubber. These shoes will cost less than Jeemston." as it was called by the natives, one dollar a pair, and are a modification of the European wooden shoe. Imagine these clat-tering over hotel floors or moving about sick free fights, and the destructive quality of the benzine whiskey sold by the two or three stores that the place boasted. The country back was rooms! almost a wilderness, the land being chiefly

-German women are fast getting into busiowned by a few wealthy men who would not ness life. In Brussels the Sisters Everbert sell, and were waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for have the most extensive house in the world for 'something to turn up" by which they could the manufacture of fine lace. The wife of Dr. de la Pierre, the chief of the Dental College of Belgium, is her husband's partner and associate in his professional labors. Dr. Henbeing bushwhacked by some skulking grey- rietta Heischfeld, of Berlin, is also a well known and successful member of the Dental town one night, and the next morning's pale profession. All through Germany the wives of professional men are book-keepers for their

-Most of the Democratic papers of Georgia and Alabama are still excitedly discussing the political situation, and denouncing the "proposed surrender to the Radicals.' perate article on the question, the Savannah Republican says this: "We believe that more prominence has been given to the 'New Departure,' as it is familiarly called, than it realy deserves by these untimely discussions; and as the illustrious gentleman with whom it is said to have originated has passed away, let us say peace to his remains, and at the same time let the departure follow him, and peace be with it also.

-One of the most rural places we know of anywhere hereabouts, says the New York Globe, is Roslyn, Long Island, the seat of Bryant, the poet. At the head of the street, which runs down to the steamboat landing, upon the hillside, is the residence of Mr. Parke Goodwin. From the balcony of his house, the intervening trees having been cut away, a fine view of the landing and bay may be had, but the grounds are private. Across the street from Mr. Goodwin's seat is the home of William Cullen Bryant, one of the finest places on the island, and combining within the compass of its grounds some of the most charming vistas of scenery to be met with in this country.

-An Irish paper states that as three men were poling a boat along the Abbe River, County of Limerick, on Saturday, August 19, the pole which they were using stuck in the bottom of the river, and for a long time their is very fine; the water is very good; the cli-mate is healthy, while the immense forests of they succeeded, when to their astonishment cypress and juniper timber give employment to thousands of shinglers and lumber getters.

The Jamesville and Washington Railroad and it, and which they got into the boat. The bell, Lumber Company own sixty thousand acres of which weighs about twelve stone, bore some land covered with valuable juniper and cypress inscriptions, which have not as yet been decitimber, commencing five miles from Jamesville phered. On a close inspection it was, however, and running within three miles of Washing- found that it bore the date of 1181, and is supposed to have belonged to St. Mary's Cathe

agricultural and herticultural stores. The list is as follows: Sweet Marjoram, Marigold, Thyme, Winter and Summer Savory, Coriander, Anisseed, Rosemary, Lavender, Sweet Basil, Caraway, Fennel. Thyme, Winter Savory, Fennel, Larinder, and Sage are prennial; the others require the seed to be sown annually.—

Germantown Telegraph.

In the change just made the Government recognizes the distinguished services of Messrs. Clews & Co. to the finances of the Government during the war and subsequently. We are glad to see the Administration is adopting the policy of making the London branches of American banking houses its agents abroad. The business to be transacted is large and important.